

OVER HALF WAY

ALLIES ONLY THIRTY-THREE MILES FROM PEKING LAST THURSDAY.

Message from Gen. Chaffee Announcing the Arrival of the Relief Expedition at Ho-Si-Wu.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

MAY NOW BE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CHINESE CAPITAL.

Officials at Washington Pleased at the Rapid Advance of the International Forces.

NEXT FIGHT AT TUNG-CHOW

WHERE VAST SUPPLIES OF FOOD AND WAR MUNITIONS ARE STORED.

Text of the Reply of the United States to the Chinese Government's Overtures for Peace.

CARELESSNESS AT YANG-TSUN

AMERICANS SHELLED BY BRITISH AND RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

"Deplorable Error," Says a London Newspaper—Casualty List from General Chaffee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The news that General Chaffee and the relief column reached Ho-Si-Wu on the 10th was received with great satisfaction here. Ho-Si-Wu is about half way between Tien-Tsin and Peking. The fact that the Chinese troops fled after firing a few volleys was regarded by military men as significant, as indicating that the imperial forces are becoming demoralized by their constant defeats by the armed "foreign devils." They have been beaten successively at Taku, Tien-Tsin and Pei-Tsang. No wonder that at Ho-Si-Wu they fled before the victorious Americans, Europeans and Japanese.

General Chaffee did not delay at Ho-Si-Wu, but pushed rapidly ahead. His immediate objective appears to be Tung-Chow, a few miles north of Peking, and the great military supply of northern China. Its capture will put the relief column in possession of a vast amount of food and military supplies and correspondingly cripple the Chinese, making the capture of Peking easier, but not more inevitable. Indeed, military men would not be surprised if Chinese resistance falls shortly before Peking is reached. If this should be the case the foreign ministers would probably be surrendered to the allies under a flag of truce. That accomplished, Minister Conger safe under the stars and stripes, the occasion that sent an American army to Peking would be over, our troops would be withdrawn and the European powers and Japan would be left to wrangle among themselves over the settlement of China's future. It depends now as it has depended from the beginning upon China herself whether the United States wages formal war upon the Chinese government and people. Meantime, General Chaffee's praises are being sounded on every side.

BLUNDER AT YANG-TSUN.

Americans Shelled by the British and Russian Artillery.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A special dispatch from Yang-Tsun says: "Owing to a mistake, British and Russian guns shelled the Fourteenth United States Infantry during the night Yang-Tsun was captured and wounded ten."

Commenting on this occurrence, the Standard says: "It is melancholy to learn that the losses of the Americans, who seem to have borne themselves with conspicuous gallantry, were increased by a deplorable error, in consequence of which one of their regiments was pounded by Russian and British cannon. The incident emphasizes the necessity of that close co-operation which is not easily obtainable without a single commander and a general staff."

Another Account of the Mistake.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A special cable dispatch to the Evening World to-day, dated Che-Foo, Aug. 3, via Shanghai, says: "A terrible mistake occurred at the taking of Yang-Tsun. Russian artillery opened fire on the American troops. Before the mistake was discovered many American soldiers had been killed or wounded by the Russian shells. The Fourteenth took part in the attack on Chinese trenches. As the Chinese fled the regiment entered and occupied one of the Chinese positions. A Russian battery some distance off did not notice the movement. It opened fire on the position and planted shells among the American troops. The Russians were quickly notified and ceased their fire."

GEN. CHAFFEE'S DISPATCH.

It Was Dated the 10th Inst. and Contained but Three Words.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The American commander in China in a dispatch of just three words received at the War Department late this afternoon sent a thrill of

excitation and expectancy throughout official quarters by announcing his arrival at Ho-Si-Wu, only thirty-three miles from Peking, late Thursday. The last heard from him before this was at Yang-Tsun, which had been captured after a hard fight, and word of his movements since then had been eagerly awaited. Thursday he was eighteen miles beyond Yang-Tsun. Lung-Fang, the place where the ill-fated Seymour expedition met its fate and turned back, had been left behind. The battle of Yang-Tsun was fought on the 6th and the advance to Ho-Si-Wu was accomplished on the 9th, a march of eighteen miles in three days. This was four days ago, and at the same rate of progress Chaffee is even now fairly within striking distance of the walls of Peking. It was a communication which the War Department had awaited calmly, and, stirring as the news was that the American force was now nearing the gates of the Imperial city, Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin evinced no surprise, as it accorded with calculations, although the advance has been more rapid than was expected. The dispatch from Chaffee conveying so much in so few words is as follows:

Che-Foo, Aug. 13.—Adjutant General, Washington: 10th, arrived Mospiuw (Ho-Si-Wu) yesterday. CHAFFEE.

MAY BE NEAR PEKING.

Word of the advance soon spread throughout official quarters. In the enthusiasm of the moment a report got about that this was the day for the actual arrival at Peking. But the War Department had not a word of the advance beyond Ho-Si-Wu. It was deemed hardly likely that the march to Peking could have been made since last Thursday. At the rate of progress—six miles a day made from Yang-Tsun to Ho-Si-Wu—about twenty-four miles would have been covered in the last four days, and up to to-day this would still leave the international forces nine miles from Peking. Viewed from any standpoint, the advance to Ho-Si-Wu was of the utmost importance, not only strategically, but also in showing that communication was open back to Che-Foo, that the expected opposition from Chinese forces had not been sufficient to prevent the steady forward movement, and in the influence it would exert upon the Chinese government.

Brief as the dispatch is, it conveys much information beyond that specifically contained in its few words. Although it is not stated what force has arrived, the War Department accepts it to mean that this is the international force, which first took Pei-Tsang and then Yung-Tsun. It has gone steadily forward along the left bank of the Pei river, keeping on the main road, which skirts the river bank. At Yang-Tsun the railway crosses the river and branches off to the west. Now the forces have left the railway far in the rear and are depending upon the highway and the river.

Ho-Si-Wu is a place of considerable size, and the largest town between Tien-Tsin and Ching-Chia-Wan. The latter place and Tung-Chow are the two cities of considerable size in the line of advance after leaving Ho-Si-Wu. It is surrounded by orchards and gardens, and is not a place likely to have afforded an opportunity for strong defense. It is the highest point on the Pei river, where the river water is depended on, as the native wells are the source of supply on the rest of the route to Peking.

As it has taken five days for General Chaffee to report the advance to Ho-Si-Wu, it is evident that wire communication is not open to the front. This was hardly to be expected, and the safe arrival of the message at least shows that a certain measure of communication is open now. One of the chief sources of congratulation among officials is that the fancied horrors of China have not materialized, or, at least, have not prevented the international column from drawing close to the gates of Peking.

Shortly after this dispatch arrived another message from General Chaffee, far more lengthy, gave the melancholy result of the fighting at Yang-Tsun. The casualty list was given in detail, with the additional information that the dead had been buried at Yang-Tsun, and that the wounded had been sent back to the hospital at Tien-Tsin.

THE REPLY TO CHINA'S OVERTURES.

The reply of the United States government to China's overtures for peace was made public early in the day, showing the firm and final position that had been taken. The expression of satisfaction at the official step the reply states that it is evident that "there can be no general negotiation between China and the powers" so long as the ministers and legation are restrained and in danger. Then follows a specific statement of what the United States expects as a condition precedent to the cessation of hostilities, viz., that a body of relief force be permitted to "enter Peking unmolested" and escort the ministers back to Tien-Tsin.

It developed during the day that the reference to "the powers" employed in the American reply was not without a distinct meaning. Exchanges between the powers have been going on constantly, and as a result the officials had the satisfaction of knowing late in the day that the position of the United States had the approval and support of all the great powers. While this had not been expressed in any formal manner by all the parties, yet the exchanges in the chancelleries of Europe and through the foreign representatives in Washington had made it positive that the powers were acting unitedly in approval of the course of this government.

Several of the foreign representatives, including Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires, and Mr. de Wolant, the Russian charge d'affaires, had extended conferences with Mr. Adee during the afternoon. These added to the assurance of the unanimity among the powers. The presence of the Russian representative was gratifying in clearing away some misapprehension, which was not shared by the government here, as to Russia's course in authorizing M. de Giers to leave Peking under Chinese escort. It was pointed out that this in no way brought about a difference between the attitude of Russia and that of the other powers, as all were acting on the theory that the Chinese government must first give an absolute guarantee for the safety of the ministers. It seems evident that this absolute guarantee cannot be given by China unless it allows the international forces to enter Peking, so that in effect the Russian position does not differ materially from that of the other powers. At least, Russia is

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE)

JUDGES DIFFER

THE NEELY EXTRADITION CASE NOW IN A LEGAL TANGLE.

Judge Lacombe Declines to Sign a Writ Because Judge Wallace Has Granted Appeal.

HE WILL HOLD THE PRISONER

SAYS HE CANNOT BE TAKEN OUT OF HIS JURISDICTION.

Orders Neely to Be Remanded and Gives the Government Till Monday to Decide on Action.

CITATION BY JUDGE WALLACE

ORDERING OFFICERS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings to Be Heard in Washington on Sept. 7—Investigation at Havana.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day refused to sign the writ of extradition for Charles F. W. Neely on account of the action of Judge Wallace in granting an appeal to the Supreme Court in the habeas corpus proceedings, but indicated that he did not think Judge Wallace understood the real situation of the case, and he believed if it went to the Supreme Court in its present shape the application for a writ of habeas corpus would be denied.

A citation in the case, signed by Judge William J. Wallace, was filed in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court to-day. The citation calls on Henry L. Burnett, United States district attorney, and William A. Henkel, United States marshal, to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington on Sept. 7, next, pursuant to a citation of appeal wherein Charles F. W. Neely is the appellant and Marshal Henkel the appellee, to show cause why, under the final order of the Circuit Court, the said petition of appeal should not be corrected and speedy justice should be rendered.

In refusing to sign the extradition writ Judge Lacombe said in part: "I came here this morning to sign an order putting Neely in custody under an act passed by Congress June 6 last, provided the government made a disposition of the two suits under which orders of arrest still stand against him. I find, however, that the exceptional zeal of the prisoner's counsel has produced a most peculiar situation, a complication that, so far as I know, has never before existed in connection with extradition cases. Judge Wallace of this court has been applied to for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground, among others, that the act of June 6 is unconstitutional. The writ of habeas corpus was asked in order to test the constitutionality of the act and to restore to liberty a prisoner alleged to be held under it. But the act of June 6 does not apply here. No one is restrained of his liberty under that act. I never issued an order authorizing his holding under the act of June 6. Now, the proceed- ings asking writ of habeas corpus have been refused, an appeal taken, and an order issued by Judge Wallace remanding the prisoner. I do not know on what information Judge Wallace acted. Nor can I see what else can happen to the appeal when it reaches the United States Supreme Court except that they will dismiss it as being brought upon insufficient grounds. Habeas corpus cannot be availed of under the act until some proceedings are held under the act. And I have been careful all along to allow the order of arrest in the civil suit to stand, and not to attempt to put him under the provisions of the new act."

Judge Lacombe said he did not want to sign papers dismissing the old charges and leaving the prisoner held only on the remaining order of Judge Wallace, and asking Mr. Lindsay if Judge Wallace knew that the man was not held under the act of June 6. Mr. Lindsay did not answer directly, but said he knew the prisoner was arrested on an order issued by Judge Lacombe.

General Burnett, by a request of Judge Lacombe, stated his position in the case, saying he did not think Judge Wallace was fully informed of the prisoner's proceedings. Mr. Lindsay said all he wanted was an opportunity to submit this case to the Supreme Court. In conclusion Judge Lacombe said: "It certainly shall not take any action which will turn over to a foreign country or another State, it matters not which, a prisoner who is held here under an order of arrest in a civil or criminal action until such actions shall have been discontinued. This position I have taken from the beginning. I shall not allow the prisoner to be remanded until we have got through with him. I shall assent to no proposition that will take prisoners out of the jurisdiction of this court at the call of any tribunal on earth."

Judge Lacombe then advised Marshal Henkel to keep the prisoner in custody under the civil order or under Judge Wallace's order, as he chose, and to advise with the district attorney about that. The government was given until next Monday to decide what further action will be taken in the matter.

Investigation at Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Postoffice Inspector Gregory and Messrs. Conant and Wright, special counsel in connection with the postal frauds, will begin their investigation into all postoffice documents bearing on the case of C. F. W. Neely next Thursday. The data thus collected will serve as a substitute for the lost ledgers.

Mr. Estes G. Rathbone has given up the official residence he formerly occupied, at El Correo, and is now living at the Hotel Trocha, El Vedado.

Cuban Bandit Killed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 13.—Parajita, the well-known bandit, was killed to-day about twenty miles from Santiago by a corporal of the rural guard. This outlaw, who was a Cuban mulatto, had been terrorizing the country for several years. He was a thoroughly desperate

character and had committed numerous murders.

NEW BOER CAPITAL.

Kruger's Government Has Moved from Mafeking to a New Capital.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Boers have left Mafeking, according to the Lourenço Marques correspondent of the Daily Mail, and occupied Waterlooveld in force. A considerable portion of Commandant General Louis Botha's camp and stores at Dalmanthua was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

According to another special dispatch Barberton has been proclaimed the new seat of the Transvaal government.

STOLEN FROM HER MOTHER.

Eleven-Year-Old Girl Boldly Abducted in a Wisconsin Town.

KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 13.—Little Hazel Patterson was to-night stolen from the arms of her mother, Mrs. William Maloney. Her abductors made their escape by means of a carriage held in readiness close at hand. The abduction has caused great excitement. It was the result of a family quarrel for the possession of the child. The little girl is eleven years old and the child of a former marriage. Her mother came here three years ago from Mansfield, Pa.

JACK BETTS LYNCHED.

Negro Taken from Jail and Hanged to a Telegraph Pole.

CORINTH, Miss., Aug. 13.—Jack Betts, a negro, was lynched this morning. He is said to have assaulted a ten-year-old white girl on Sunday morning. A mob took him from jail and hanged him to a telegraph pole on the public square.

DID WHEELER SPANK HIM?

"FIGHTING JOE" GIVEN A SCARE BY W. J. BRYAN, JR.

Latter Leaned Too Far Out of a Window and Came Near Tumbling 75 Feet to the Street.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—General Joseph Wheeler, commander of the Department of the Lakes, to-day saved the life of William Jennings Bryan, Jr., the twelve-year-old son of the Democratic candidate for the presidency. The lad visited General Wheeler and the latter, after his first greeting, turned to his work and allowed the youngster to amuse himself as best he could. Young Bryan found a lost chair-caster and a big bundle of rubber bands. These he tied into a long string and then secured the center to the bottom went to a window and began bouncing the piece of iron up and down on the sidewalk seventy-five feet below. The general, engrossed with his labors, paid no attention to the boy who gradually became so interested in his play that he leaned farther and farther out of the casement of the window. "Fighting Joe" happened to glance up to see the lad hanging with his whole body over the sidewalk and only the toes of his shoes visible, clutching the angle of the window. He sat aghast for a moment. Then rushing to the window he pulled the lad in by his legs and landed him safely on the floor. Speaking of the occurrence afterward General Wheeler acknowledged that young Bryan was within an inch of being dashed to death on the pavement below when he caught sight of him.

LIGHT BRIGADE'S CHARGE

DASH OF CAVALRY HORSES THROUGH JERSEY CITY STREETS.

Led by a Big Bay Animal, They Broke from a Pen and Gave Much Trouble—Eight Killed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Speeding at breakneck pace, and in closed order of army maneuvers, a band of cavalry horses charged through the streets of Jersey City to-night, sent citizens and carriages scurrying from their paths, and a crowd of hundreds of pursuing men and boys and galloped over Hackensack bridge into the Harrison and Kearney meadows. In the mad charge eight of the band were killed by a Lackawanna train and three fell into a sewer excavation and were captured.

The horses belonged to the Fifth Cavalry and had just arrived from Porto Rico. Twenty-five of the number, which were confined in one pen at the Central stockyards, kicked down one side of the enclosure and made a break for liberty. The escape was executed so quickly that the troopers were powerless to stop them. Never had they responded in better union to the long series of advances and retreats that they are entitled to an advance in pay. The fact is railroad employees, that City the band made the running, until they reached the bridge over Hackensack river. They crossed and were lost sight of as they disappeared in the Harrison and Kearney meadows.

After a run across the meadows the chargers got on to the tracks of the Lackawanna railroad. A train came along just as the horses were crossing. The locomotive dashed right into them, scattering them right and left. Some were thrown into the air, and one landed astride the whistle, where his body was impaled. Some of the horses were killed. The entire band had not been rounded up at a late hour to-night.

SUFOCATED BY STEAM.

Three Employees of a Heating Company Killed While at Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Three employees of the New York Steam Heating Company were killed this morning by the explosion of a fifteen-inch pipe elbow. They are Frank Sherrick, of Jersey City; George Jenkins and Edward Brown (colored), of this city. Jenkins and Brown tried to crawl out, but were overcome and suffocated by the steam. The second floor in the fireproof was also suffocated by the steam. Others, seriously injured, were sent home. W. J. Davis, the engineer, was arrested.

BRYAN'S GUIDE

ALTELD IS THE POPOCRATIC CANDIDATE'S CHIEF ADVISER.

The Notorious Agitator to Be Attorney General if the Nebraskan Is Elected President.

BRYAN INCLINED TO BOSS

TRYING TO DICTATE HOW THE CAMPAIGN SHOULD BE RUN.

Pay of Railway Employees Better Now Than Ever, and Country Merchants Prospering.

CONFERENCES AT CHICAGO

TAGGART, MARTIN AND OTHERS TALK WITH MR. BRYAN.

Indians Tell Him Democracy's Prospects Are Good—Butler to Desert Populists.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Ex-Governor Altgeld is slated for attorney of the United States in the event of the election of Colonel Bryan. This will be news for corporations in general and for trusts in particular. The fact of Altgeld's selection for this place is one of the secrets which was not to be allowed to escape, but the ex-Governor's confidential friends could not keep it entirely to themselves and the matter is being quietly discussed among the elect. When approached for confirmation of the report national leaders enter denial. They fear the reflex effect of an announcement of the Altgeld selection. Altgeld may not take a very conspicuous part in the campaign, but he is in the entire confidence of Colonel Bryan, and is one of the few men the Nebraskan leans on for counsel. It will be Altgeld to whom Colonel Bryan will go for legal and political direction of national finances when he gets into the White House. This suggestion will no doubt contribute to the peace of mind of those whose interests are more or less dependent upon the undisturbed administration of treasury finances.

Before he leaves Chicago Mr. Bryan will have infused his personality into the campaign machinery. He is in Chicago for that purpose. The national leaders have been waiting for him and repressing their enthusiasm until they could ascertain exactly what he wants. Mr. Bryan insists this year on having the entire campaign run according to his own ideas of the best methods to pursue. Four years ago he was given the right of way, first because he demanded it, and second because the boundless enthusiasm of the man was the star feature of the occasion. Since then Mr. Bryan thinks he has learned all there is to know about practical politics and that he is armed with his full former equipment plus the knowledge since acquired. If his estimate of himself were correct he would be very dangerous, but his opponents refuse to take him at his own appraisal, and insist that he is impracticable and destitute of the qualities of real machine leadership—machine in this case meaning organization. They say he is like the superintendent of a great establishment who lacks the ability to get work out of either his lieutenants or the forces under them. They say the trouble with him is that he tries to do too much at once and involves himself in a maze of details and of needless schemes. This hostile criticism, while not subscribed to by Mr. Bryan's friends, is recognized by them as not being without force. They do not entirely lack the idea of being personally effaced from the campaign, and are restive under the embarrassing conditions imposed on them by the personal control of a man whose education has been largely in the school of failure; yet there is nothing for them to do but to acquiesce in the proposition that Mr. Bryan is the whole thing and that his faintest wish is law. He will have it no other way, consequently if they are to remain in the Bryan band-wagon, they must not rebel.

The danger of railway strikes appears to be passing away. There was determined agitation for a time to enlist this great army of workers in a general movement for an advance in wages, but the masses of railroad men were not in sympathy with the attempt and it seems to have failed. The theory of the effort to cause labor disturbances in that quarter appears to have been grounded on false premises. The theory was exploited that railroad employees are not given the proper share of the increased railroad earnings and that they should be let into more generous participation. The point was raised that they were getting no more pay than during the long years of depression, and that they are entitled to an advance in pay. The fact is railroad employees, that City the band made the running, until they reached the bridge over Hackensack river. They crossed and were lost sight of as they disappeared in the Harrison and Kearney meadows.

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I have been around among wholesale merchants lately to personally learn from them the condition of trade in the "provinces." The prevailing impression has been that the country stores are packed full of unsold merchandise and that there can be no substantial improvement or revival in manufacturing until these country stores are reduced. When the back country trade situation rather better than represented. Country stores are large, it is true, but a heavy and continuous demand for all classes of goods is reported.

This is attributed to the fact that farmers are in an exceedingly prosperous state, and that having plenty of money still on hand from the proceeds of three or four splendid crops, they are buying extensively to satisfy domestic demands and for farm improvements. I find a disposition on the part of the wholesale merchants to discourage purchases by retailers. A very brief interview with Mr. Harlow N. Higinbotham, explanatory of this condition, will be found of interest. Mr. Higinbotham is the active head of the Marshall Field establishment, the largest mercantile house in America, if not in the world. It has direct dealings with more than 40,000 country merchants located in the territory west of Alleghenese and south of the Ohio and as far west as the Pacific ocean. Mr. Higinbotham has not changed in the slightest from the days in 1893 when, as president of the world's fair, he was wont to receive foreign ambassadors and distinguished visitors from all parts of the world in his shirt sleeves.

Mr. Higinbotham said in reply to my inquiries: "The country which we have a trade in is a highly prosperous condition. Stores are well stocked with goods, but I would hardly like to say they are overstocked. If there were hard times ahead, I might not speak with such confidence, but with the millions of farmers rich and prosperous and the whole country in fine condition financially, I have no fears. As soon as farm work is over, which will be in a few weeks, and the year's crop taken care of, there should be a marked revival in the business of the country stores. I think manufacturers and business men as a rule understand this situation and have taken in sail accordingly. I do not find menacing overproduction in any manufacturing quarter and do not perceive a likelihood of undue piling up of supplies anywhere. This is a healthy sign. Our house is not encouraging purchases, preferring to carry any oversupply there may be ourselves to letting our customers take the burden. This rule I believe to be generally applied in the wholesale trade."

W. G. NICHOLAS.

CONFERRED WITH BRYAN.

Taggart and Martin Tried to Make the Nebraskan Feel Happy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Chairman Parks Martin, of the Indiana state central committee, and Mayor Taggart, of Indianapolis, were in conference to-day with Chairman Jones, of the national committee, and Vice Chairman Johnson. Mr. Bryan and ex-Governors Altgeld, of Illinois, and Stowe, of Missouri, also were present. The two Indiana representatives made a full report of the situation in the State, saying that on the whole the outlook was promising. It is expected that Mr. Bryan will make some speeches in Indiana toward the close of the campaign.

Webster Davis, on his way to Wheeling, W. Va., was a caller at Democratic headquarters to-day. He speaks at Wheeling to-morrow night, Parkersburg Wednesday night, Charleston Thursday night, Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 21, and Topeka, Kan., Aug. 23.

W. A. DeFord, chief of the bureau of organization, has returned from Ohio, and was of opinion that Ohio will cast its electoral vote for Bryan and Stevenson in November.

This afternoon W. J. Bryan had a conference with a delegation of colored men headed by J. Milton Turner, of St. Louis, former minister to Liberia. They represented that there was much dissatisfaction among the members of their race with the present administration and assured Mr. Bryan that he would receive the votes of many of them. They therefore urged the importance of the organization of Bryan Democratic clubs.

The date for the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan for Lincoln is fixed for Wednesday night. Mr. Bryan's speech before the Irish societies will be made at Sunnyside Park Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Bryan cloaked himself with a phonograph to-day, and defended his decision as part of the speech of acceptance he made at Indianapolis last week. Those sections in which the candidate promised to call an extra session of Congress to deal with the Philippine problem, and the closing periods, were the principal parts of the speech that went into the phonograph. It is expected the Bryan speech, as ground out by the phonograph, will play an important part in the campaign.

Bryan Will Not Meet McKinley.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say: "Colonel William Jennings Bryan will not be in Chicago on Tuesday, Aug. 28, the day of the great parade of the Grand Army of the Republic. Rather than embarrass President McKinley by a counter demonstration, the Democratic candidate will defer his arrival to the next day or perhaps two days later. This decision was reached after Mr. Bryan was made acquainted with the programme and the part to which he was assigned by Executive Director Harper."

MAY DESERT POPULISM.

Chairman Butler, It Is Said, Will Take the Stump for McKinley.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 13.—The Evening Post, a local Populist paper, says that Chairman Butler will take the stump for McKinley. Vice Chairman Edmisten was asked about the matter this evening and declined to talk. "In the absence of definite information," said Mr. Edmisten, "I can say nothing about Mr. Butler's future course."

They Say Boers Are Not Contributing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Touching a dispatch from Pretoria and printed in London under date of Aug. 10, in which it was stated that President Kruger is contributing between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 to the election of William J. Bryan and also that Webster Davis had received \$125,000 from the same source as a contribution for the Democratic campaign fund, Charles D. Pierce, consul general and treasurer of the Boer relief fund, and P. Lauter Wessels, special commissioner of the South African Republic of this city, to-day gave out a denial of both statements, adding to the denial the following: "The Boers have other and better use for their funds. England is in desperate straits for the 'sinews of war' when she will resort to such despicable means to influence the American people against the Boer cause, when fully 85 per cent. of the citizens are in our favor."

Miss Jewett Calls on Senator Hanna.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Perhaps the most interesting visitor at the national Republican headquarters to-day was Lillian C. Jewett, the so-called "Joan of Arc" of the Anti-Lynching League of Boston. Miss Jewett waited for some time while Governor Roosevelt was talking with Senator Hanna. She then had an audience with the chairman herself. When Senator Hanna was asked about the matter, he replied: "Poor girl. She wanted the Republican national committee to endorse the Anti-Lynching League."

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE)

INDIRESTRAITS

SITUATION OF LEGATIONERS AT PEKING IS DESPERATE.

Message from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, to the Consul at Canton.

GENERAL MASSACRE FEARED

ONLY TEN DAYS' SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS ON THE 6TH OF AUGUST.

Over Two Hundred European Women and Children Besieged in the British Legation.

DETAILS OF RECENT BATTLE

BRILLIANT CHARGE BY AMERICANS AND BRITISH AT YANG-TSUN.

Former Were the Heaviest Losers, According to a Correspondent of a London Newspaper.

EMPRESS DOWAGER ALARMED

DECLARED HER INTENTION OF FLEEING FROM HER CAPITAL.

But Was Advised by the Chinese Minister at Paris to Stay—Allies Only Twenty Miles Away.

LONDON, Aug. 14, 3:50 a. m.—The British consul at Canton, says the Daily Telegraph's correspondent there has received the following message, dated Aug. 6, from Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister in Peking:

"Our situation here is desperate. In ten days our food supply will be at an end. Unless we are relieved a general massacre is probable. The Chinese offer to escort us to Tien-Tsin, but, remembering Canton, we refuse the offer. There are over two hundred European women and children in this legation."

The object of Chinese diplomacy, as appears from the great efforts being made in London and at the continental capitals, is to induce the powers to suspend the march of the relief expedition, but it has been without success in the case of any government.

An explanation as to why some of the Peking cipher messages are dated Tsin-Nan is made by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, which points out that it has a regular courier service between Peking and Tsin-Nan and that the wires are working from the latter place.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, writing yesterday, says: "The allies, at noon on Saturday were within twenty miles of Peking."

As General Chaffee's report, which is the only authentic news received here regarding the advance, located the international forces about forty miles from Peking on Friday, it seems probable the Shanghai report is optimistic. It is scarcely likely that the allies should advance twenty miles in as many hours.

THE CAPTURE OF YANG-TSUN.

A Yang-Tsun dispatch, dated Aug. 7, giving details regarding the capture of that place, says: "The Russians and French held the left, the British the left center, the Americans the right center, and the Japanese the extreme right. The British and Americans advanced on the village at a rapid rate for five thousand yards under a severe shell and rifle fire. The Russians opened and the British-American advance became a race for positions, culminating in a brilliant charge. The heaviest loss of the day was sustained by the Americans, the Fourteenth Infantry having nine killed, sixty-two wounded and several missing. The Bengal Lancers unsuccessfully attempted to cut off the Chinese retreat."

As the allies were to rest three days at Yang-Tsun, it is supposed that a further advance was begun Aug. 10, but no official news has come through from Yang-Tsun since Aug. 8, on which date the Japanese commander in a message to Tokio said 20,000 Chinese were confronting the allies. The Japanese losses at Pei-Tsang Aug. 6 were 390 killed and wounded. The Chinese left 200